

# London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.  
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.  
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.  
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.  
Limited, Publishers.  
121-123 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS:  
Business Department.....107  
Editorial Rooms.....134 and 135  
Job Printing Department.....135

TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
Readers of the Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

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Daily, Delivered by Carrier in City.....\$5.00  
One year.....\$50.00  
Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City.....\$6.00  
One year.....\$60.00  
One month.....\$2.00  
Daily, by Mail, Outside City.....\$2.00  
One year.....\$20.00

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LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 5.

## A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

That the Government at Ottawa has done the proper thing in going to the assistance of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is generally admitted. Mr. Borden himself has said that Parliament and the country are committed to the great enterprise, and that it must be carried out.

In the course of his remarks introducing the loan resolution, Mr. Fielding recalled the fact that in the early days of the C. P. R. somewhat similar conditions arose, and the government of the day went to the aid of that company to the extent of three times the amount asked for in the present instance. The assistance then given tilted the C. P. R. over its difficulty, the road was completed, and the loan repaid before it was due. Surely, with the country prospering as it has during the past ten years, and as it will doubtless continue to grow and prosper, the Government has ample security for its advance to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

As showing how great is the national necessity for the completion of the undertaking, particularly the prairie section, for which a loan is intended, Mr. Pardee, of Lambton, pointed out that since the launching of the project, in 1903, Canada's population has increased over 1,000,000, nearly 200,000 homesteads have been granted, the total trade of the Dominion has grown more than \$175,000,000, there has been an advance of \$30,000,000 in revenue, the production of grain in the three western provinces is nearly 100,000,000 bushels greater than in 1903, and notwithstanding the railway development during the past few years, the farmers of that section of the Dominion have close on 70,000,000 bushels of grain on hand, which have been unable to forward to market.

The transportation problem is as important today as ever it was, and it is in the interests not only of the west but of all Canada that the Grand Trunk Pacific be enabled to complete the prairie section from Winnipeg to Wolf Creek before the end of the present year, if possible. This fact is forcibly pointed out by western members. At present there is a great stretch of prairie country between Winnipeg and Edmonton, 900 or 950 miles in length, and 800 miles in breadth, that is greatly in need of railway facilities. Fifty or a hundred miles west of Edmonton is the country known as the foothills, where the mountain ranges are lower and the valleys wider, and where there is an extraordinary influx of settlers. The running of the main line of the G. T. P. through this region will benefit a section that will yield timber, minerals and fruits in addition to farm lands.

## CRIME IN CANADA.

An increase in crime greater than that in population is the showing made by the latest volume of Canadian criminal statistics, which are for the year ended Sept. 30, 1927. The figures of indictable offences covering the greater classes of crime against the person and against property for two years are:

|                  | 1926.  | 1927.  |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Charges.....     | 10,901 | 12,041 |
| Convictions..... | 8,093  | 9,110  |

As regards the volume of convictions to charges in the records of the different provinces, there is a marked difference. Manitoba leads the list with convictions in 86.6 per cent of the charges. Prince Edward Island being lowest, with a percentage of 58.3. The following table shows the total number of convictions in Yukon territory, and each of the provinces, with the number per 10,000 of population:

|                           | Convictions. | No. per 10,000. |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Yukon.....                | 42           | 65.00           |
| Manitoba.....             | 921          | 23.44           |
| British Columbia.....     | 268          | 22.55           |
| Saskatchewan.....         | 580          | 18.99           |
| Alberta.....              | 390          | 17.41           |
| Quebec.....               | 3,891        | 17.47           |
| Ontario.....              | 2,657        | 11.70           |
| Nova Scotia.....          | 450          | 9.67            |
| New Brunswick.....        | 163          | 4.33            |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 14           | 1.38            |

One of the worst features of the record in the showing is the more serious crimes in 1927:

|                                      | Charges. | Convictions. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Murder.....                          | 32       | 8            |
| Attempted murder.....                | 72       | 22           |
| Crimes against decency.....          | 322      | 189          |
| Shooting, stabbing, or wounding..... | 204      | 130          |
| Assault.....                         | 1,690    | 1,364        |

In this last item there is a large increase over the preceding year; otherwise the showing is not very much worse.

In proportion to population there is more crime against property in the west than in other parts of the Dominion, and the statistics for the whole country show a twofold increase in the number of crimes prompted by

malice in 1927 over 1926.

The convicted during 1927 included 2,569 laborers, 912 persons engaged in commercial pursuits, 905 of the industrial class, 569 of the domestic class, 244 of the agricultural class, and 77 of the professional class. Of those convicted, 4,995 were single and 1,985 married. Seventy-seven per cent of the whole were classed as drinkers, and 23 per cent as immoderate.

Native-born Canadians formed 65.34 per cent of those convicted, British-born, outside of Canada, 16.26 per cent, and foreigners 18.40 per cent. Of the whole 10.49 per cent could neither read nor write, while 1.89 per cent were highly educated. Six out of every hundred persons convicted were second offenders and seven were habitual criminals.

In addition to the record of indictable offences there were 70,960 persons against whom summary proceedings were taken before magistrates for minor assaults, breaches of bylaws, vagrancy, drunkenness, etc., or 7,262 more than in 1926.

## TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Lord Charles Bessborough laments that the national purse is at this moment in the hands of David Lloyd-George, who, he says, is "a little navy man and chiefly interested in old-age pensions, and domestic problems."

The difference between Lord Bessborough's point of view and Mr. Lloyd-George's is the fundamental distinction between British Conservatism and British Liberalism in their true sense. The one measures Britain's power by the strength of her army and navy, and well-being are associated exclusively with these things. It holds military and naval matters and imperial aggrandizement to be the chief concern of a British Government, and it regards domestic questions as inconveniences to be dealt with when they can no longer be avoided with safety to the party.

The school represented by Mr. Lloyd-George believes that the moral and material condition of the people of the British Isles should be the first interest of British statesmanship. The present Government, while maintaining the army and navy at a standard which it believes to be adequate, though far below the demands of the Unionist party, has busied itself chiefly with the standard of the man behind the gun. It has relieved necessitous old age and is attempting to remedy the evils of drink, poverty, and unemployment.

Which is the nobler ideal? Which is the policy more calculated to increase the wealth and power of the British Isles? Which is the more civilized conception of the duties of statesmanship—and the more Christian?

A Frenchman won the Marathon race, with an Italian second, and Irish-Americans third and fourth. What's the matter with the good old Saxon race?

The white man's hatred of the Orientals on this continent is one of the obstacles to the movement to convert the Orientals in their own countries.

A Welsh riding has returned a Government supporter by a majority of 2,721. Wales is historically Liberal, and is not to be tricked by the Drednought party game.

Toronto Saturday Night says that a Canadian navy would in time of war strike for the high dry spots. What a contemptuous opinion of Canadians some Canadians have!

Mr. Foster, invoking the protection of a rule which forbids a member of parliament to say things disagreeable to a fellow-member, is the biggest parliamentary joke Canada has known in years.

The members of the civil service commission, who reported the abuses in the marine department, have been described in the House of Commons as "three fussy old gentlemen," anxious to make a sensation. This language is too severe. They are misinformed in some particulars, but they were honest and zealous, and the Cassel inquiry showed that their report had much foundation in fact. The present minister of marine inherited a very loose system, but he has conscientiously tried to reform it.

## SAID UNCLE SILAS.

[Los Angeles Express.]  
There's a heap of difference between being a good man and being a good fellow.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

[Judge.]  
"What is the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?"  
"A pessimist is always thinking of his liabilities, while an optimist thinks only of his assets."

## A PROTEST AGAINST WAR.

[Extract from speech of Mr. Macpherson, M. P. for Preston, England.]  
He (Mr. Macpherson) knew as an absolute fact that the whole of our military policy was based and conceived upon a war with Germany within the next few years. ("No, no.") That was the impression conveyed to his mind by statements of officers holding high rank in the army. It had almost been admitted from both front benches in the present debate that our policy in regard to the navy was based upon the policy of Germany and a probable war with her. ("No, no.") Might God grant that such a war might never come. (Cheers.) Mr. Macpherson concluded that it is not your battleships alone, or your armies alone, in this matter. Think of the economic waste that comes out of it all. (Cheers.) I had a brother who went to South Africa on your pirates' raid. He was a decent lad before he went. Now he is one of the unemployed in the land. Why are we who have fought in industrial wars now striving to bring about conciliation? It is because we have seen and experienced the brutality of the fight. What we are doing in the industrial world can be done if men are in earnest in the political world. We plead with you in this House

to go back to the old Liberal words, "Peace, retrenchment and reform," to cease from these aggressive steps, and to try to use your machinery of government and your statecraft to bring about agreements between the nations, so that this money can be set free to be spent in other directions for the benefit of the people." (Cheers.)

## ALIBI PROVED.

[Life.]  
Indignant Citizen—"Your boy threw a snowball at me just now."  
"Did he hit you?"  
"No, but—"  
"Then it wasn't my boy."

## HIS IDEAS OF LOCATION.

[Kansas City Journal.]  
"I don't know much about buying meat," admitted the young husband. "How do the prices run?"  
"According to location," explained the dealer.  
"Then gimme a two-pound roast, best you have in the orchestra circle."

## INEXCUSABLE BLUNDER.

[Megdonator Blatter.]  
"Fanny has given notice."  
"Why?"  
"She says you spoke in a brutal manner to her on the telephone yesterday."  
"Yesterday? I thought I was speaking to you."

## AN HISTORICAL NOVEL.

[Birmingham Herald.]  
CHAPTER I.  
"Gadzooks!" CHAPTER II.  
"Sdeath!" CHAPTER III.  
"Have at thee, villain!" CHAPTER IV.  
"Ha, 'tis my lady!" CHAPTER V.  
"Oh, Sir Guy, you have saved me!" CHAPTER VI.  
"Dost love me, sweet maid?"  
"I do, Sir Guy."  
FINIS.

## STILL SORE.

[Puck.]  
Mrs. Scragginton—Tomorrow is the fourteenth anniversary of our wedding.  
Mr. Scragginton—Well, you needn't taunt me with it.

## THE STRAY LAMB.

[Exchange.]  
Minister (on meeting a male member of his congregation who hadn't been at church during the last five weeks).  
Member—Ye himma been in ma hoose during the last five years.

THE TREND IS TOWARD TRUTH.  
[Goldwin Smith, in Weekly Sun.]  
Since intolerance, gathering up its skirts, as it were, in the last heresy trials, has ceased to struggle, the antagonism of science and philosophy to religious belief has not increased, but on the contrary has grown less. The deeper movement and the growing force of society are unquestionably on the side of free truth.

## GERMICIDAL.

[Judge.]  
Little germs of someone  
Growing on the mind,  
Make the heart quite loveliest,  
And both eyes stone blind.

## SAID UNCLE SILAS.

[Los Angeles Express.]  
"Ain't much difference, after all, between the man who's seekin' employment and the fellow who's lookin' for a job."

## BUT NOT MILITARISM.

[Kingston Whig.]  
Physical exercise is a good thing in the schools, but not the spirit of militarism. One must guard against that in accepting Lord Strathcona's bounty.

WHY BOYS LEAVE THE FARM.  
[Pitt River, M.P.P.]  
It's the slovenly farm which does more to drive the young man away than anything else.

## SO LACKING.

[Ladies' Home Journal.]  
A woman who visited the British Museum recently inquired of an attendant: "Have you no skull of Cromwell? I have been looking all around for a skull of Oliver Cromwell."

"No, madam," replied the attendant. "We've never had one."  
"How very odd," she exclaimed. "They have a fine one in the museum at Oxford."

## CIVILIZATION.

[C. B. Quincy, in New York American.]  
SPEECH BY BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

We cannot but be gratified by the friendly which Germany exhibits for us, and which we so fully reciprocate. The warm way in which the King was greeted in Berlin shows conclusively that the bonds of peace which unite us can never be broken. So convinced of this is the Government that we will at once lay a wreath of six new Dreadnoughts. (Cheers.) We must be prepared. (Cheers.)

SPEECH BY GERMAN CHANCELLOR.  
Germany stands with the world. With Great Britain we are on peculiarly friendly terms. We are united by the strongest bonds of humanity and commerce. The Government can assure the country that in 1913 we shall have thirteen Dreadnoughts in service. (Cheers.) And we shall at once begin the construction of four others. (Loud cheers.) To do this increased taxation will be necessary. (Loud silence.)

## DEATH OF BUILDER OF PERE MARQUETTE.

Saginaw, Mich., April 5.—Word was received here late today of the death on the ranch San Ysidro, near Santa Barbara, Cal., of Dr. H. C. Potter, founder and builder of the Pere Marquette Railroad, banker, financier and manager.

Dr. Potter's death was due to a general breaking down, which set in soon after the suicide of his son, H. C. Potter, jun., in Detroit last winter. Dr. Potter was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1822.

## CZAR TO VISIT LONDON.

Russian Sovereign Arranges for Prolonged Trip Next Summer.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—Preliminary preparations are being made for a round voyage to London by the Emperor of Russia and his family, possibly to London in the early summer. According to the latest news, the Emperor will leave in June aboard the Imperial yacht Standard, and will go to Stockholm, Copenhagen and other places, and will go to London in the early summer. It is regarded as a certainty that this is the first extensive imperial trip projected for 1930.

## ALBERT SENTENCED.

Quebec, Que., April 2.—Elie Albert, convicted of murder at Rimouski, was sentenced this morning to 15 years in the penitentiary.

# ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

*See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.*

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

FOR HEADACHE.  
FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
FOR TORPID LIVER.  
FOR CONSTIPATION.  
FOR SALLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Fac-Simile Wrapper.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

## FOLLOWS PLAN OF THE NEOLITHIC MAN

English Engineer's Novel Scheme to Get Water From the Desert Places.

London, April 4.—In an interesting paper read before the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., Mr. George Hubbard, F.R.S.E., makes the suggestion that not a few arid now deserts, may be made inhabitable by the formation of dew-ponds on the lines of those constructed by the Neolithic man on the summits of the South Downs. Since no surface streams exist on the chalk, the downs would have been uninhabitable, comparatively recent genius amongst our prehistoric ancestors hit upon the device of the dew-pond. As the name implies, the dew-pond is fed by dew, and not by springs or by rain. However primitive man has been able to devise so ingenious an application of physical laws, untravelling only during comparatively recent years, is a mystery. As described by Mr. Hubbard, the dew-pond was formed by hollowing out the earth for a space far in excess of the apparent requirements of the pond. The whole of this area was then thickly covered with dry straw, which in turn was covered with a layer of well-puddled clay, particular care being taken to extend this over the margin of the pond. This a dew-pond, constructed in a suitable position, will gradually fill with water by the condensation of dew from the air. The layer of straw, being a non-conductor of heat, isolates the clay coating above it from the earth below. As a consequence, after sundown on a clear night, the dew-pond, being cooled by radiation below the saturation-point of the adjacent air, with the result that dew is deposited, and collects at the bottom of the hollow. The quantity of water thus obtainable is very considerable, and, according to Mr. Alcock, as quoted by the lecturer, a dew-pond in level in 18 inches in six weeks, a rise of 8 inches has been recorded. In early summer the same pond collected 2½ inches of water on five nights of heavy dew. Mr. Hubbard stated that ancient dew-ponds appeared to be successful only when constructed on a chalk bottom, a fact which he attributed to the absence of earthworms, which alone permitted straw to remain dry. He suggested, however, that with other formations, good results might be obtained by laying a concrete or asphalt foundation beneath the straw, and he stated that a Neolithic dew-pond had lately been constructed at Gibraltar, insuring that a supply of pure water. Here a large area of rock was covered by corrugated iron, isolated from the earth below by a wooden backing. The iron is an excellent radiator, and has little capacity for heat, so that it is rapidly cooled after the sun sets. Similar methods would, Mr. Hubbard suggests, be successful in the Transvaal, where, though little or no rain falls during the months of June, July and August, the dew-point in early morning is never 10 degrees below the air temperature. Trees Mr. Hubbard stated, obtain a considerable proportion of their requisite water supply by making use of the same principles as are employed in the construction of a dew-pond. The leaves present an enormous area to the air, and are at the same time, exceptionally well insulated from the ground, the heat conductors of their stems and of the branches and bark generally being excellent, and readily giving up enough to cause the deposit of drops of dew. These collect and drip off the point of the leaf on to the ground, the heat also their own supply of condensation, and a continuously augmenting stream is passed on from leaf to leaf, and drops to the ground, the heat conductors of the roots, which commonly extend as far underground as the branches do above.

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